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Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [1043]

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, September 15th.
THE WAR AS A LEVELLER.

How much of a leveller this war has been may be judged from a story told by an officer, back with a batch of wounded from the front. A kindly lance-corporal of the R.A.M.C., he says, bound up his injuries, bathed his feet and made a careful list of his kit, handing a duplicate of it to him to keep for checking purposes. Along came a sergeant who shouted "Don't forget you're down to meet them two German prisoners this afternoon, Crawford." The lance-corporal replied, as to the manner born, "All right, sir." The officer under treatment was struck by the efficiency and cheerfulness of the R.A.M.C. man. He found he had been out at the front six months and his promotion had not been fast. But that did not worry him, for he had other distinctions besides soldiering, and was content to serve with the ranks in the great war. For he was none other than Lord Crawford, lately Lord Balcarras, twenty-seventh holder of a famous Scottish title, trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, and lately a Whip to the Conservative party. When the war broke out he joined the R.A.M.C. as a private and ever since has been doing fine but unpretentious work wherever he found it. Another man of note, by the way, to join the medical branch of the service as a private, in the last few days, is Professor Lees Smith, the scholarly member for Northampton, whose services to Ruskin College, Oxford, gave him a wide circle of admirers before he gained distinction as a politician.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY.

Sir Edward Grey is back at his task, with his eyesight much strengthened for the rest he took, but it is not unlikely that he may presently take a place in the Cabinet without portfolio, in which case Lord Lansdowne will assume the post of Foreign Secretary. While Lord Crewe has been acting for Sir Edward Grey, it is well known that Lord Lansdowne has been in constant touch with that department.

THE TURK A CLEAN FIGHTER.

I met in a train, the other day, a charming lad from our Dardanelles army, home for treatment. He was full of experiences, but the one thing he wanted everybody to understand was that the Turk was a fine and a clean fighter. He said he bayoneted three Turks and then bound up their wounds, and when he himself in a later fight was "potted," his enemies did as much and even more for him, for after treating his wounds they carried him into the Australian lines and surrendered. I daresay that is an extreme case, but there is plenty of additional evidence that throws the Turks into pleasant contrast with the Germans. Many a man back from Gallipoli tells how the Turks refrain from firing on men who are tending the wounded, while there is any amount of testimony from the Russian and the Western front that the Germans, on the contrary, have no compunction about murdering wounded and Red Cross men alike.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH THE ALLIED CAUSE.

The mess that German and Austrian diplomats are making of things in America recalls to mind the fact that hundreds of Americans have joined the Canadian forces, claiming Canadian citizenship rather than be out of the fight against Prussianism, and half a dozen Americans, including a late secretary of the American Minister here, have managed to gain commissions in the British Army, while one who threw in his lot with the aviation corps distinguished himself the other day in France in a fight with an enemy Taube on the French front.

DECREASE OF INSANITY.

At first glance one might suppose that with all the loss entailed by war there would be any amount of insanity to be dealt with just now. But the fact is that insanity has shown a decrease since the war began. The doctors put it down to the shaking of people out of themselves. The war has thrown so many great issues on the screen, so to speak, that self and egotism have been submerged. These are the germs that breed morbid absorption and then insanity, but to-day the morbidity and boredom that aid mental diseases are absent, and to live out the great public tragedy is stimulating rather than weakening to sensitive minds.

THE SUBMARINE PIRACY.

We have, as I indicated not so long ago, got a good grip on the submarine menace. In fact we have managed to dispose of quite half of Germany's supplies and when we do get to grips in a battleship conflict, it

the Germans can be induced to come out, it is quite likely that the Germans will regret the fact that they have frittered away their submarine strength on mere raiding exploits that have utterly failed to exercise any real influence on British commerce and have merely tended to alienate any sympathy Germany may have had in neutral countries. That sympathy is oozing, even in quarters that had a tendency that way, and it would be a good point for Chinese to reflect on who are inclined to listen to German fiction that those who have lived most in Germany, as for example Spanish students, are most active now in defeating the effects of the Prussian lie factories.

MARINE INSURANCE RATES.

There are reasons, however, why neither Lloyds nor marine insurance companies are disposed to lower their war rate risks for the present. I believe I must refrain from indicating the reasons, but I am convinced they concern matters that will also be effectively dealt with very shortly. From time to time you will hear of submarine activity, but it will have no real effect on the war. They are now being used, as a matter of fact, more for laying German mines than for anything else, in waters far from German shores, and this will create a menace to neutral shipping that will presently land the Germans into more international trouble. Note the excuses of Germany nowadays that every ship America complains about must have been sunk by a mine, "probably" a British one. That can be dismissed at once as a "dumpling lie," but that they are spilling mines about themselves in the hope of weakening a few more hundred innocent lives and then blaming it on their enemy is not doubted by old salts in our ports to-day.

A SUBJECT FOR AN ARTIST.

London is a stirring place in these brilliantly sunny afternoons. Men on leave and wounded men are everywhere—Belgians, British and men from every clime under the Union Jack. There is no doubt the favour with which they are looked upon, and women especially do everything they can devise to make them realise how welcome they are. The other day there was an unheeded and dramatic scene in Pall Mall. A broke filled with Chelsea pensioners in their red coats was being driven along for an afternoon's sightseeing when a column of men, dusty and tired from a long route march, hove in sight. There was no word of command, but as the young warriors came alongside the oldsters in the brake, the former gave three rousing cheers of recognition. I fancy there is a subject for an artist in that incident.

THE WAR AND THE GERMAN ARISTOCRACY.

Just how far the Teutonic "superman" madness has gone is instructively shown in a letter published in the *Adelarch* of Bucharest from a leading German aristocrat, Karl von H—, to a friend. He declares that the war will prove the salvation of the German nobility, whose power was endangered by the onrush of Socialism. He continues:—"But it was a near thing, and it was no easy matter for us to convince the Emperor that war was the only way out of the situation. As it is, he has saved us all from certain ruin, for whether we win the war or not the people will never dare rise up and accuse us of having brought about their downfall. As a matter of fact, we cannot lose; everything is going as well as it can be, and our noble Kaiser will soon be absolute master of the whole world. When that is so, we shall stand no more nonsense from Bebel, Harden, and other meddlers. It will do the world good to taste a little of what a German dictatorship means. What a triumphal tour the Emperor will have all through the vassal States; and how splendid and mighty will our nobility become when all its old-time power is restored to it once more." The German Socialist probably has very different ideas on this subject.

TRADING WITH ENEMY COMPANIES.

A Royal Proclamation was issued in the Supplement to the *London Gazette* on the 14th, stating that doubts have arisen respecting the position, under the Proclamations relating to Trading with the Enemy, of incorporated companies or bodies of persons which, though not incorporated in any enemy country or in territory in hostile occupation, carry on business in any such country or territory. The expression "enemy," notwithstanding anything in the said Proclamations, is therefore declared to include, and to have included, any incorporated company or body of persons (wherever incorporated) carrying on business in an enemy country or in any territory for the time being in hostile occupation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SWEDEN AND THE WAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—A local newspaper recently published an article headed "Will Sweden Join in the Gigantic Upheaval?" in which extracts from English and Russian newspapers relating to Sweden and the Great War were reproduced. Being a Swede, I would feel much obliged if you would allow me to make a few remarks and corrections about the opinions and statements made.

I would, then, start with the opinions expressed in the *Russkoye Slovo* and the *London Morning Post*, which both refer to a desire on the part of Sweden to pay off old scores against Russia, notably the loss of Finland a hundred years ago. Since the War started, statements to this effect have appeared now and then in the English, French, and Russian Press, but I can assure you that for many, many years nothing has been further from the mind of the Swedish people than the recovery of Finland. Even should Finland be offered to Sweden without the least sacrifice of life or property, Sweden would not accept it, and every man who understands anything about politics and the position of Sweden in Northern Europe will know the reason why. What Sweden would greet with satisfaction would be to see Finland either placed in the position she was up to and including the reign of Czar Alexander III., or as an independent State.

The statement made by the *London paper Justice* that the Swedish Army since the war has been almost doubled and that "Fifty new important officers' posts have been created" is entirely wrong. The present reforms of the Swedish Army and Navy have been contemplated for years and were decided upon before the war broke out, and they were aimed, not at increasing numbers, but at increasing the efficiency of the Army and Navy.

The main points of the reforms mentioned are:—

- (a) A lengthening of the term of service from about 9 months to about 12 months for the main body of the Army.
- (b) An increase of the number of educated young men from the Universities, etc., to be trained for the position of non-commissioned officer, these having to undergo about 550 days' training.
- (c) The creation of an Inspector-General for the Infantry, and
- (d) The building of three new men-of-war, some destroyers, etc.

The fact that more troops than usual are concentrated on the Russo-Swedish frontier is solely due to Russia, in the first instance, having increased her troops in the same place.

The contention that the Swedish Army is fully mobilized is absolutely wrong. Certain points and positions are materially strengthened, it is true, and that is also absolutely necessary considering Sweden's close proximity to Russia and Germany and her strong desire to defend her neutrality. I believe that the Russo-German sea-fight near Gotland and the incident when German destroyers attacked the stranded English submarine at Salt-holmen fully justifies such precautions taken and are in the interest not only of Sweden but also of the belligerents.

I would not have written against the above statements had it not been for the fact that of late quite a number of articles have appeared trying to represent Sweden as hostile to the Allies and especially Russia. Sweden will never willingly or of her own accord join in the War unless she is driven to it by any of the Great Powers wanting to encroach on her independence. Enclosing my card, I remain, Sir, Yours faithfully,

SWEDEN.

Hongkong, October 10th, 1915.

GERMANS IN HANKOW CLUB.

REQUEST TO LEAVE NOT HEEDED.

The Hankow correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News*, writing on October 7th, said:—"A short while ago the German, and allied, members of the Hankow Race Club and Recreation Ground were requested by the Committee, through the Secretary, to discontinue the use of the Club until the close of the war. This request has not been heeded by some of the German members, with the result that an extraordinary general meeting of the Club has been called, when the question will be discussed of excluding from the Club the subjects of any nation, or its Allies, between which Great Britain and its Allies war has arisen and exists."

SHANGHAI MAN KILLED AT DARDANELLES.

THE LATE LIEUT. B. S. LAURENCE.

Referring to the death in action at the Dardanelles of Lieut. B. S. Laurence, who held the rank of 2nd Lieutenant in the Westminster Dragoons, the *N.C. Daily News* says:—

The late Mr. B. S. Laurence was about thirty-four years of age and after being in the London office of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., was transferred to the Colombo office in 1902, and joined the staff of the Shanghai branch of the firm in the summer of 1903. On his arrival in Shanghai he quickly showed a keen interest in equestrian sports. He took part in the Paper Hunts of the season 1903-4, was seen in the saddle at the Shanghai Spring Race Meeting of 1904, and was for seven years an enthusiastic member of the Light Horse, S.V.C., in which Company he attained the rank of sergeant. During the last five years of his residence in Shanghai he was one of our most prominent flat race and steeplechase jockeys, and by his build and weight was admirably adapted for the sport to which he was so devoted. He was placed in the Champions Sweepstakes on four occasions, and rode the winner of the Grand National Steeplechase at the Shanghai Spring Race Meeting of 1912. His later successes were principally in connection with Mr. Perry's stable, and in steeplechases both at the Shanghai and Kiangwan race courses. In January, 1912, he severed his connection with the firm of Dodwell & Co., Ltd., and after entering into business on his own account, became associated with Messrs. Wheelock & Co., with whom he remained until the time of his departure from Shanghai. When war was declared in Europe, Mr. Laurence was anxiously keen to get to the Front and was able on October 16th of last year to leave with a large contingent of volunteers.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

PROMOTION.

1.—Private C. Edgumbe, Scouts Company, to be Lance Corporal, dated October 14th, 1915.

PARADES.

2.—Parades for Monday, 18th instant, 5.30 p.m.—Recruits of Engineer Co.: Musketry and Rifle exercises at Tai-kou Dockyard, under Sergt. Bullock. 5.30 p.m.—Right Section M.G. Co. (men who have not been passed out). Squad Drill and Skirmishing on Cricket Ground. Remainder, nil.

DETAILS.

3.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—On duty until morning of 22nd instant: H.K.V.R. Next for duty: Civil Service Company. Officer on duty: Lieut. Lindsell. Prisoners of War Camp, Kowloon:—On duty until morning of 22nd inst.: H.K.V.R. Next for duty:—October 22nd.—Scouts Co.: Capt. Hutchison. October 23rd.—Scouts Co.: Lieut. Murphy. October 24th.—Scouts Co.: Capt. Stewart. October 25th.—Centre Section M.G. Co.: Capt. G. G. Wood. October 26th.—No. 2 Section Arty. Batty: Lieut. Dargy. October 27th.—No. 1 Section Arty. Batty: Capt. Wolfe. October 28th.—Left Section M.G. Co.: Lieut. Rees. Orderly Sergeant from 22nd to 29th inst.: Corpl. Lowick. G. E. Stewart, Capt. Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

PATROLS (CENTRAL).

To-day to Friday, October 18th to 22nd—No. 3 Company.

PATROLS (EASTERN).

Oct. 18th, 5.50—P.-es. E. Arculli and A. Is-mall. Oct. 18th, 8.50—P.-es. A. Noor and S. Bux. Inspector Sirdar Khan visits. Oct. 19th, 5.50—P.-es. R. M. Omer and A. Bandran. Oct. 19th, 8.50—P.-es. K. Hussain and A. S. Hassan. Sergeant Khawas Khan visits. Oct. 20th, 5.50—P.-es. U. M. Omer and S. Moosden. Oct. 20th, 8.50—P.-es. A. K. Rahumat and R. Nazarin. Sergeant Arculli visits. Oct. 18th, 5.50—Mohr Din (S). Jumman Khan (S). M. Akbar (P). Oct. 18th, 8.50—Neves (S). J. R. Pereira (S). Sergeant Silva (P). Oct. 19th, 5.50—Rozario (S). P. Roza (S). Sergeant Figueiredo (P). Oct. 19th, 8.50—Goodwin (S). Trosen (S). Arnott (P). Oct. 20th, 5.50—F. Hobbs (S). W. Hobbs (S). Oct. 20th, 8.50—Kim (S). Ahlong (S). Wilks (P).

PARADES 5.30 P.M.

Oct. 19th.—Whole of No. 1 Co. Also Recruits No. 3 Co.
Oct. 20th.—Whole of No. 2 Co.
Oct. 22nd.—Whole of No. 3 Co. and Recruits.

SERVICE RIFLES.

All ranks, including Inspectors and men medically exempt, will return their Service Rifles for overhaul on Tuesday, October 19th.

MUSKETRY COURSE, 1915-1916.

This will commence on Saturday, November 6th, when all Inspectors and Sergeants will fire Part I.

TIRE-SHOOTING COMPETITION.

Platoon Commanders are warned to select eight men and a Captain (who will not shoot) to take part in this shoot, which is provisionally fixed for Sunday, October 31st. Full instructions are being issued.

PROMOTION.

The Hon. C.S.P. has sanctioned the promotion of P.-es. Eustace and M. Razack to the rank of sergeant.
F. C. JENKIN,
D. S. P. (Reserve).

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Yesterday's heavy rain, must have greatly relieved the anxieties of the Water Authority. It was quite the sort of downpour which we expect after a typhoon blow, but as no indication of typhoon weather within short range of the Colony had been given, yesterday's rainfall came as something of a surprise. We can do with the rain very well without the typhoon. Before the rain fell yesterday, the rainfall for the year stood at something like 14 inches below the average, so that from the point of view of the Water Authority, yesterday's downpour was badly needed. But the golfer who had looked forward to spending the day at Fanling, the Chinese who had looked forward to celebrating the festival of Chung Yeung, and the Peak Tramway Co., Ltd., who looked forward to a heavy day's takings from the pilgrims, certainly wished that Jupiter Pluvius had chosen another day for turning on the taps.

There is one feature of the Budget statement presented to the Legislative Council last week that perplexes me. The redemption of surplus subsidiary coinage will cost the Government in the present year a sum of \$1,161,000, and next year the Budget provides for a vote of \$750,000 for this purpose. At the present moment the Colony's subsidiary coinage is at par with the silver dollar, which is the legal standard of currency in the Colony. Further redemption of the subsidiary coins, therefore, seems to amount to this—that the Government is working up to the fictitious standard of the bank note. Thus in a little time, if the Government continues its redemption policy, we shall be seeing the subsidiary coinage, as well as the bank note, quoted at a premium above the standard coin of the Colony. I hope for a little more enlightenment on this subject from the debate on the Budget next Thursday.

The incident that occurred at the Marine Court this week carries us back to "the good old days" when Justices in their libraries, secure from the irritating attentions of the Press, outraged justice in dealing with the luckless wights accused of poaching or trespassing upon their lands. There was little time wasted then over law and still less over equity. The important thing—from the Justice's point of view—was to impress upon the countryside the respect due to his august person and to his sacrosanct property. Times, happily, have changed since—then—more slowly, perhaps, in Crown Colonies than at Home, but they have changed, nevertheless. Commander Beckwith, whose jurisdiction extends over the harbour, seems to be unaware of this change, but it is to be hoped that recent events will conduce to his enlightenment.

The idea of brow-beating a defendant for daring to plead not guilty to the charge preferred against him and of refusing to allow him to state his defence may still obtain in Pashadom, but it is diametrically opposed to the fundamental principles of English law, and Englishmen of the present day are not the least likely to submit to it, even though magistrates in this Colony are invested with the power, denied to their brethren at Home, of committing for contempt of Court. When once Commander Beckwith has made up his mind that a man is guilty of some infraction of the Harbour Regulations he seems to regard it as a penal offence for that man to question his hastily-formed judgment. Magistrates, however, are not exactly at law unto themselves, even in Hongkong, and if they are anxious for their Courts not to be mistaken for "lunatic asylums" they must themselves be careful to avoid doing anything to encourage the impression.

Not the least interesting of the many subjects touched upon by H.E. the Governor in his Budget speech was the work of the Volunteers, Volunteer Reserve, and Police Reserve. There are few who will dispute that the eulogistic references made by the Governor were deserved. Voluntary effort in anything useful is worthy of admiration, and especially when it concerns the safety of the Empire. Ever since the war began in the August of 1914, all three bodies have been putting in a lot of work over and above that which is necessary to existence, and they have done it in a cheerful spirit. The duties in connection with the Volunteers, Reserves and Police make many calls on busy men at all sorts of hours, yet old and young have entered into it with a spirit befitting the serious times in which we live. All will heartily agree with his Excellency when he said:—
"The community owe a very deep debt of

gratitude to the three bodies I have mentioned." We shall hope to owe a similar debt to those in official circles who are discharging other duties incidental to the war. They will not like to form a class apart.

A little red book on "Discipline" has been distributed among the Special Police. Roughly, one-third of it is devoted to saluting. If it be true, as Lord Roberts said when starting his Rifle Clubs, that the first qualification of a soldier is to be able to shoot, one may now supplement this by the dictum that the first duty of a special constable is to be able to salute. With the recent crop of promotions there will be no excuse for him if he does not attain proficiency in this direction, for the British Company bids fair to resemble a tadpole, which, if I remember rightly, is mostly head. It will come as a nasty blow to some, however, to be reminded that "the salute is not a personal 'know-how' to the officer—it is a sign of respect to his rank and authority, and not to his personality." There still remains, however, the consolation that the rank and file are forbidden "to touch the helmet or cap like a fellow receiving a tip." That is still an officer's privilege.

Indian Constables on duty in the City in the small hours, apparently, never have much to do beyond yawning and very satisfactorily imitating an objectionable Chinese habit. But I will give them certain information which, if acted upon, should considerably assist them in passing their weary vigil. Between 4 and 5 a.m., with almost clockwork regularity, certain cats in the vicinity of the Mercantile Bank—the roof, of course—hold a miscellaneous concert; full-throated and lusty choruses and solos, with heads turned upwards to the moon. To the cats who attend the concerts and take part in the lilting choruses such doings on a roof in the moonlight are no doubt the ideal enjoyment. But to a mere human who has the misfortune to sleep lightly, these nocturnal feline operas are a source of real danger, both mental and physical. Now comes the Indian policeman's chance. By way of a change, let him be allowed, when such concerts begin, to make his way stealthily to the roof and to act in accordance with the feelings of those in the vicinity who have been lying awake for several hours. Very little vocal effort would remain in those cats if the policeman acted zealously. As pets, cats may be quite decent companions, but as night songsters they are the last thing in horrors.

It is quite possible that the tiger terror may be succeeded by an insect "season." Three stolid Britishers were walking along Kennedy Road a few mornings ago, enjoying a casual naturalistic study in which butterflies and ants were the chief animals to be trapped and dissected very thoroughly. Suddenly one of the trio recoiled in horror and pointed with a trembling finger to a "monster" which hung from a tree over the pathway. Not one of the three rambblers knew exactly what they saw, and neither had the courage to attack the thing which had the audacity to swing about in the middle of the pathway. This disturber of naturalistic feelings was described to me in the following manner:—
"It was an insect, I presume, with a fluffy and feathery white body an inch and a half long. It had pale green wings measuring about three inches from tip to tip, and on each wing was a red spot; and the animal suspended itself from the tree by its feelers, apparently. It was a horned, ominous-looking thing, and not one of us had the courage to endeavour to make it a prisoner." It would be as well, perhaps, for me to add that this remarkable insect was seen in the strong light of an early morning, and it cannot be suggested that this is an hour when people are apt to "see things." Two ladies were also present, and have vouched for the accuracy of the description given. Can a reader supply enlightenment, and so relieve a certain amount of anxiety on the part of the discoverers?

Local Scots who love to do obeisance to the promptings of Terpsichore will not be seriously put out at the fact that there will be no St. Andrew's Ball this year. The concert which took the place of the annual ball last year was thoroughly enjoyable, and in view of the fact that even greater efforts are to be made in the arrangement of this year's concert there is no need to fear that Scotia's Saint will not be well and truly honoured. A rare miscellaneous programme is to be arranged with plenty of the heather in it, and the Sassenachs who remember last year's efforts are looking forward with keenness to again hearing some Scottish sentiments given with the true Gaelic expression.

ROBERT K. RANDOM.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

BIG HITTING IN CLUB PRACTICE GAME.

There were several Jossopian displays in the practice match played on the Club Ground on Saturday. Teams arranged by Messrs. T. E. Pearce and R. Hancock were again in opposition, and a feature of the game was the promising work done by some of the younger players. Messrs. especially distinguished himself with the bat, capturing eight wickets for 55, four being clean bowled. In batting, Leigh-Bennett, Muriel, Taylor and Morris came out very well. Major Robertson supplied the real Jossopian touch in knocking up 63, which total included two hits out of the ground, and ten boundaries. For his own side Hancock went in as a twelfth man and contented himself with making eight boundary hits. There was nothing very serious about the game, but as a practice match it served its purpose thoroughly. The scores were as follow:—

MR. PEARCE'S SIDE.				
A. Whitmarsh, c Morris, b Syme-Thompson	8			
A. L. Gace, st. Leigh-Bennett, b Maas	6			
N. J. Austin, b Maas	2			
C. J. Hewitt, c Morris, b Maas	30			
F. W. Carey, b Maas	0			
P. R. Barker, b Maas	6			
P. A. Brand, c Muriel, b Baker	6			
E. J. R. Mitchell, st. Leigh-Bennett, b Maas	1			
H. H. Taylor, b Maas	31			
T. E. Pearce, not out	4			
P. R. Lowe, c Hancock, b Maas	7			
Extras	16			
Total	117			

Bowling Analysis.				
M. Maas	12	0	55	8
F. Syme-Thompson	3	0	22	1
F. H. Baker	4	0	24	1
* Bowled a wide.				

MR. HANCOCK'S SIDE.				
Major T. A. Robertson, c Pearce, b Taylor	63			
P. Jacks, b Brand	0			
F. H. Baker, b Brand	0			
P. S. Leigh-Bennett, retired	40			
L. H. Morris, c Lowe, b Hewitt	21			
H. E. Muriel, c Hewitt, b Brand	43			
E. Wilkinson, b Whitmarsh	8			
R. P. Thurstield, st. Gace, b Lowe	3			
G. E. Aubrey, not out	14			
M. Maas, b Lowe	0			
S. Syme-Thompson, b Lowe	22			
H. Hancock, not out	32			
Extras	4			
Total	250			

Bowling Analysis.				
R. A. Brand	11	2	83	3
P. R. Lowe	9	2	43	3
H. H. Taylor	6	1	36	1
C. J. Hewitt	5	0	24	1
N. J. Austin	3	0	10	0
A. Whitmarsh	3	0	29	1
* Bowled a no-ball.				

R. G. SOUTHERTON'S XI. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

Played on Civil Service ground on Saturday. Scores:—

R. G. SOUTHERTON'S XI.				
W. Hall, b Bird	7			
A. H. Rumjahn, b Wood	12			
L. A. Rose, b Hamilton	2			
R. G. Southern, c Bird, b Wood	9			
G. Hall, c Dawson, b Hamilton	5			
R. McCubbin, b Hamilton	2			
C. J. Higginbotham, c and b	0			
W. Gittins, c Hall, b Witcheil	10			
R. Anderson, c Tacchi, b Witcheil	6			
S. Jex, not out	8			
W. Edmonds, c Hamilton, b Bird	8			
Extras	15			
Total	91			

Bowling Analysis.				
Wood	5	0	21	2
Deano	4	0	12	0
Witcheil	9	4	15	3
Hamilton	4	0	12	3
Hill	2	0	7	0
Bird	3	1	9	2

CIVIL SERVICE.				
J. Deano, c Edmonds, b Jex	2			
R. C. Witcheil, c Edmonds, b Jex	5			
C. J. Tacchi, c and b Jex	4			
C. Sam, b Southern	0			
F. W. Dawson, run out	0			
E. Bacon, b Southern	1			
R. E. O. Bird, b McCubbin	10			
P. W. Beane, c Southern, b Jex	5			
E. W. Hamilton, c Edmonds, b McCubbin	17			
W. Hill, not out	2			
F. W. Wood, c Hall, b Southern	2			
Extras	2			
Total	71			

Bowling Analysis.				
Jex	9	0	36	4
McCubbin	3	0	10	2
Southern	5	0	18	3

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

PRACTICE GAMES AT HAPPY VALLEY.

All the football pitches at Happy Valley were occupied on Saturday by keen footballers of various teams engaging in more or less serious practice. The Hongkong F.C. held its second practice, but again the number making an appearance was not by any means representative, and it would seem that the old reproach that the Soccer men of the Club are lacking in enthusiasm is to be again proved this season. There were only sufficient men to make up teams of seven a side, in

charge of Messrs. J. Stewart and W. V. Pennell. The former's team won by two goals (Tod and Ralston, whose goal was a remarkable one from long range) to one (Pennell). Two or three more promising newcomers demonstrated the fact that the Club had not tapped the whole of the resources in the Colony, and if the Clubmen will show some little amount of enthusiasm in the game and play regularly the Club combination will be a really powerful one. P. R. Chassels, of the house of Taikoo, will be a valuable addition to the intermediate line of the premier eleven, while J. Rodger is a youngster who will be very useful. He has plenty of talent, and, with more experience, should develop into a fine natural footballer.

The first glimpse of the Club's possibilities should be afforded on Saturday next, when the R.E. will be entertained on the Club Ground.

The Royal Engineers and the Navy, after a very strenuous game, drew, one all; the R.G.A. and the 4th Shropshire L.I. also drew, with the same score; and an Artillery inter-Company match between the 87th and the 53rd Companies resulted in a pointless draw.

THE SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

The N.C. Daily News says:—
The acceptance by the Municipal Council of the Commandant's recommendations, based upon the views of a Board of Officers, for the reorganization of the Reserves of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, leaves no excuse for the majority of foreigners in Shanghai not being enrolled in the Corps, which has for its object the defence of the Settlement. The question of the Corps Reserves has been considered and reconsidered many times, but never, we believe, has the matter been dealt with so thoroughly—correctly, no scheme has overcome so many difficulties. Every able-bodied man in Shanghai who is not already in the S.V.C. should give the report presented to the Council by Major T. E. Trueman his very careful perusal. Principal importance attaches to the division of the Reserves into two classes—the First and Second Reserves—the former offering the man who has not sufficient time and energy to remain in the active units a less exacting field, and the latter providing for men who fail to qualify in any year as First Reserves, or are not disposed to undergo further training, a definite place when actual service should be rendered by all physically fit men. The clause providing for the retention of active rank in the First Reserve, upon recommendation, will be most useful if the First Reserve assumes the proportions it should do, while discretion is given the Commandant which will no doubt be exercised when the complement of officers and non-commissioned officers is complete. Difficulties, however, might arise in this matter were it not for the fact that men who join the Reserves are always willing to serve in any capacity. There is no necessity to go into details here, but perhaps some men would like to know when the drills of the First Reserve are likely to be held and if it will be possible to become efficient without attendance at the Rifle Range during the greater part of several Sundays each year. The Board of Officers is to be congratulated on the scheme that has been formulated, and we suggest that it might be more fully elaborated in a future Municipal Gazette in order that men may be able, at the outset, to judge whether they can fulfill the requirements of the First Reserve.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

GOES RIGHT INTO THE FIRING LINE.

Writing in *The Hyndander*, a correspondent gives some interesting extracts from a letter received from an officer of a Scots regiment, who describes the keenness shown by the Prince of Wales at the front. The writer declares that the Prince goes right into the firing line, and, in fact, is rather fond of getting into rather dangerous places. I am in a part of the line, he says, "which is not by any means a soft bit—we are as near as thirty yards from the Germans, in places—and twice the Prince has visited my trench. One time was at night, when we were standing by, expecting the explosion of a big German mine in the trench. On another occasion he came into my trench at a particularly bad place, where there was a gap of 200 yards or more, right between my trench and the one on my left which it was impossible to hold. The Prince crawled out to a listening post in this no-man's-land, and was badly sniped at by the Germans on coming back. In the trench next mine on the same day a man was shot through the head, standing next to the Prince. In fact, he is generally knocking about the front-line trenches, and is as keen as mustard. The men are delighted with him, and say so in their letters home, which we have to censor. No, he isn't kept in cotton wool, by any means."

PRESIDENT'S DAUGHTER AND THE BOY-EMPEROR.

One of the latest sensations, says the *Peking Gazette*, is the rumour that the daughter of the Great President will be betrothed to the Boy-Emperor, Hsuan Tung. This report is said to have originated from the Presidential Palace. While it is too early to make any comment on the matter, it is nevertheless interesting to scholars of history. A contemporary suggests that such an event would be slightly reminiscent of Napoleon's marriage to Marie Louise, although the red and yellow would be carried in the opposite direction.

INTIMATIONS

LINCOLN, BENNETT & CO.

BY SPECIAL



APPOINTMENT.

HATTERS

TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING

AND TO THE ROYAL FAMILY AND SOVEREIGNS AND COURTS OF EUROPE.

THE NEW SEASON'S STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S FELT AND STRAW HATS

NOW SHOWING:

SOFT FELTS
IN ALL COLOURS

STRAW HATS
FITTED IVY BANDS

\$6.50 TO \$8.50 EACH. \$3.50 TO \$4.50 EACH.
ALL OUR FELT HATS ARE FITTED WITH SWEAT-PROOF BANDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

SAKURA BEER.



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
TEL. NO. 468.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1916.

THE TAIKOO DOCK YARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—78' by 85' by 34' 6"
Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 160 H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.
Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 312

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
 Apply—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**
 Hongkong, 14th October, 1915. [1089]

WANTED.
A EUROPEAN SECOND ENGINEER for H.M. Tug "ATLAS." Rate of Pay £7.00 per day for seven days per week.
 Apply to—**CHIEF ENGINEER,**
 H.M. Dockyard,
 Hongkong, 14th October, 1915. [1090]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.
 FIXTURES FOR 1915.
OPENING CRUISE—SATURDAY, NOV. 6TH.

PROGRAMME:
 (1) 1.45 p.m.—SAILING RACE—ALL CLASSES R.H.K.Y.C. RACING BOATS.
 (2) 2.00 p.m.—CRUISER RACE FOR LADIES' PAIR OARS.
 (3) 3.30 p.m.—LADIES' SAILING RACE—ALL CLASSES R.H.K.Y.C. RACING BOATS.
 (4) 4.00 p.m.—LADIES' SAILING RACE—ALL CLASSES R.H.K.Y.C. RACING BOATS.

The STARTING LINE for EVENTS 1 and 2 will be off the Hongkong Club, and for EVENTS 3 and 4, off the Club House (R.H.K.Y.C.) North Point.

The FINISHING LINE for ALL EVENTS is at the Club House (R.H.K.Y.C.).

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS.
 Nov. 13th.—FIRST RACE—HANDICAP AND ONE DESIGN CLASSES.
 Nov. 27th.—SECOND RACE—HANDICAP AND ONE DESIGN CLASSES.
 Dec. 4th.—THIRD RACE—HANDICAP AND ONE DESIGN CLASSES.
 Dec. 18th.—FOURTH RACE—HANDICAP AND ONE DESIGN CLASSES.

Nov. 21st.—FIRST RACE—CRUISERS.
 Dec. 12th.—SECOND RACE—CRUISERS.
D. K. BLAIR,
 Hon. Secretary, Sailing Committee.
 Hongkong, 14th October, 1915. [1091]

ITALIAN CONVENT BAZAAR.
 ON SATURDAY, 23rd OCTOBER, 1915, and following days.
 Commencing each day at 10 A.M.

LADIES' DRESSES, CHILDREN'S FROCKS, TABLE COVERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BOYS' JERSEYS, BABIES' ROBES,
 In a large variety of styles.

N.B.—No ticket will be interchangeable for Souvenir if presented after 30th October, 1915, when the Bazaar will be closed.

CHILDREN'S BAZAAR: A Special Feature of this year's Sale. Sweet Stalls: Dainty Chocolates and Maroons. Toys in great variety and at all prices.
 Refreshment Stall.
 Hongkong, 14th October, 1915.

THE HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANYONE interested in Horticulture is eligible as a Member.

Persons wishing to join should communicate with the Hon. Secretary.
 Non-Members who intend to exhibit will receive a copy of the Schedule for next year's Show on application.
A. NICOL,
 Quarry Bay.
 Hon. Secretary.
 Hongkong, 11th October, 1915. [1074]

HONGKONG CLUB.
NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, the 25th October, 1915, at 5.15 P.M.
BUSINESS:—As set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club.
 By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, 15th October, 1915. [1086]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 30th October, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of the Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chester Road.
 By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
 Clerk of the Course.
 Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [1085]

G. B. E. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
 Hongkong, 16th July, 1915.

INTIMATIONS

CONCERT AND FETE

will be held in
THE PUBLIC GARDENS,
 Albert Road,
 IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY
 and the
ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.
 on
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21ST, 1915, at 9 P.M.

UNDER the Patronage of H.E. SIR HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General F. VENNIS, Rear-Admiral R. H. ANSTRUTHER, C.M.G.
 Admission will be afforded at the Main Entrance and the Albany Entrance.

The Gates will be opened at 8.30 P.M.
 By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel L. A. WATSON and Officers the Band of the 74th Punjabis will perform, and also 'The Police Reserve Band.'

Vocalists:—Mrs. VILLIERS SMYTH, Mr. A. J. ENGLAND, Mr. H. E. MURIEL.
 Tickets of Admission, 50 cents each, can be obtained at Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & Co., THE ROBINSON PRINTER CO., and at either Gate on the night of the Fete.
 Hongkong, 14th October, 1915. [1077]

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

SALE OF WORK.

IN AID OF
LOCAL CHARITIES FOR CHILDREN.
THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND,
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR BELGIAN RELIEF,
 and
THE CHILDREN IN M. C. L. HOMES
 whose fathers have been killed in action, to be held in the

GROUPS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE
 (by kind permission of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR),
 ON SATURDAY, 30th OCTOBER, from 2 to 6 P.M.
 Entrance only at the Garden Gate in Upper Albert Road.

Prices of Admission: Adults 30 Cts. Children 10.
 All Members and Associates free.

Come to See the "MERRIE MUMMERS," 5.30 P.M. Tickets \$1.

TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES, ICES, SWEETS, TEA, BRAN TUB, CHRISTMAS TREE.

No CHITS TAKEN.
 Hongkong, 11th October, 1915. [1071]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

FOURSOMES COMPETITION will be held over the Fan Ling Course for a Prize kindly presented by H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

CONDITIONS.
 Members with Handicaps of less than 7 to be drawn by lot with Members with Handicaps of 18 or more.

Members with Handicaps of 7 to 12 inclusive to be drawn with Members with Handicaps of 13 to 17 inclusive.

Competition to be under Club Handicaps. Intending Competitors are requested to enter their names on the boards in the Happy Valley or Fan Ling Club Houses, or to send same in Writing to the Acting Hon. Secretary, care of Messrs. BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

Entries will close on FRIDAY, 21st inst.

CHAMPIONSHIP.
 The Competition for the above will be held over the Fan Ling Course, commencing on SUNDAY, the 31st inst.

Limited to Handicaps of 6 and under. Intending Competitors are requested to enter their names on the board in the Club House at Happy Valley before WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst.

T. W. HILL,
 Acting Hon. Secretary.
 Hongkong, 15th October, 1915. [1082]

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WAVING & DYEING CO., LTD.

(In Vol. Liquidation).

TAKE NOTICE that a MEETING of the Members of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon.

AGENDA.
 1. To lay before the Meeting an Account of the acts and dealings of the Liquidator and of the conduct of the winding-up up to the date of the Meeting.
 2. To propose an extraordinary resolution sanctioning an interim return to Members as follows:—

That an interim return by the Liquidator of One Hongkong Dollar per share to the persons who are registered as Members of the Company on the 15th day of November, 1915, be and the same hereby is sanctioned.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 15th November, to MONDAY, 22nd November, both days inclusive.

Dated Hongkong, the 14th day of October, 1915.

C. BERNARD BROWN,
 Liquidator.

[1080]

WANTED.

SECOND and THIRD ENGINEERS, also **THIRD OFFICERS—**with Certificate. Apply to—**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.**
 Hongkong, 13th October, 1915. [1075]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.
PARTY FURNISHED for Six Months from 1st November. FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.
 Apply Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [1084]

TO LET.
NO. 6, LYEMOON VILLAS.
 Nos. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.
 Apply to—**SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.**
 Hongkong, 29th September, 1915. [1063]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.
FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.
 3, Mountain View.
H. E. POLLOCK,
 Princes' Buildings.
 Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1046]

TO LET.
NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road,
 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.
 Apply—**PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.**
 Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [1076]

TO LET.
OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING
 Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour. Immediate possession.
 Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**
 Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [1039]

TO LET.
A HOUSE in Kowloon.
 Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**
 Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [1045]

TO LET.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road,
 Kowloon. Immediate possession and FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th October next. English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Apartments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
 Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.**
 Alexandra Buildings.
 Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [1053]

TO LET.
HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room,
 immediate possession, house in excellent order. Tennis Court and Garden.
 Apply—**PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.**
 Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [1076]

TO LET.
OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace, HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 31, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai.
GODOWNS, at New Ferry, Kennedy Town.
 Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**
 Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1083]

TO LET.
 From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 8, Duddell Street.
 Apply—**A. B. AVASIA,**
 Care of E. PARANET,
 No. 1, Duddell Street.
 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [1044]

TO LET.

NO. 2, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road,
 Kowloon.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road,
 Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
"LEWKNOR," No. 125, THE PEAK.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
"HILLSIDE," No. 110, THE PEAK.
 5 Rooms Furnished, from 1st November, 1915.
 ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.
 Nos. 1 and 2, COLLEGE GARDENS
 6 ROOMS each, from 1st November.
 No. 3, "THE ALBANY."
ROOMS in Duddell Street.
"ROSENEATH," 2, Hanoi Rd. Kowloon.
 No. 6, BELLILIOS TERRACE.
 No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
 ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanchai.
 TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.
"MERION," No. 8, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).
 No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, St. PAUL (Unfurnished).
 No. 53, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
 Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**
 8th Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
 Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1049]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BOURBON WHISKY.

We are in a position to offer our customers a limited quantity of very fine old Bourbon Whisky

cask aged which has been in our bonded warehouse in Hongkong

for the past four years and which we guarantee ten years old.

Samples will be sent to intending purchasers free.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

HONGKONG.

[13]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 18th, 1915.

COTTON-GROWING IN CHINA

"One interesting point in this table is the proof it gives of the undeveloped state of the national resources. China grows cotton of excellent quality, but included in the cotton goods (in 1913) is cotton yarn to the value of Tls. 71,090,089." So writes the Statistical Secretary of the Chinese Customs with reference to a table showing the increase in China's importation of certain classes of goods, and his remarks touch very aptly on a question of great importance to the future industrial development of China. The innate conservatism of all farmers is a byword; the general stagnation of the Chinese people, individually, is proverbial; multiplying the first factor by the second we may arrive at a product which will explain the Chinese farmer's rooted objection to change of any kind, even though the change would be highly profitable. Even this, though, will scarcely suffice to explain the failure of cotton cultivation to establish itself on a large scale, for cotton is by no means a new crop in China. Cotton has been grown in China for centuries, and is grown on a greater or less scale throughout the whole land, even as far north as the Mongolian borderlands, yet it has not succeeded in establishing itself generally as a staple crop, and so far from China being a cotton-producing country, she cannot supply her own needs, and has to import some \$250,000,000 worth of cotton goods annually. Her export of raw cotton exceeds, it is true, her importation of that article, but it is only an infinitesimal fraction of the whole that is really and finally exported—much of the so-called export trade consists solely of sending the goods to this Colony for transshipment to other Chinese ports, while the large amount that does actually leave China soon returns in another form. There are at least three main causes which prevent China ever becoming self-supporting in cotton goods—there is not a sufficient area under cultivation, the cotton grown is poor and

of short staple, and there are not sufficient spinning and weaving sheds in China to supply the national needs. To take the agricultural side only of the question, the limited area under cotton cultivation is probably due to the limited market for China-grown cotton, though difficulties of communication possibly also act as a restraining factor to a slight extent. The lack of railways, roads, and navigable rivers does not prevent Indian yarn finding its way into the recesses of Tibet and Turkestan, however, so we think that if China grew cotton of a marketable quality, it would soon find its own means of communication, while the profit that would be realized would soon prove an effective incentive towards the extension of cultivation. The short staple of Chinese cotton must always be the drawback, as it is only suitable for wet and short-end work—it is this reason that leads to the annual exportation to Japan of thousands of tons of raw cotton that is really destined in the end for Chinese consumption. Efforts have been made to rectify this, but so far the usual Chinese result has followed; the Shashi Trade Report says: "The supply of fresh cotton seed from America or Egypt for sale to growers might well be taken in hand by the Board of Agriculture, the American seed, introduced into Hupeh by CHANG CHU-TUNG, having become vitiated from bad selection and careless cultivation." At present Manchuria and Shantung are in the position that Hupeh enjoyed during the Viceroyalty of H.E. CHANG: new seed has been introduced and a long staple cotton is being grown, but unless the ordinary methods of the Chinese farmer have been abolished in those provinces, they will probably soon be repeating the tale of Shashi. The ordinary Chinese farmer does not believe in buying seed—he much prefers to use some that he has saved himself from the last year's crop, with the result that any new variety that is introduced soon loses its distinctive qualities and tends more and more every year to conform to the native stock. The supply of new seed to the growers is no doubt an excellent measure, but if it stops there it will soon lose all its effectiveness. If China wishes to produce an adequate supply of good quality cotton, she will have continually to issue new seed at intervals, and also to ascertain that the seed issued in each district is the best adapted to the soil of that particular district. This implies a very paternal administration, but it is certain that if the face of agricultural progress is allowed to be dependent on the initiative and resource of the individual farmer, it will not long be in the balance; for this reason we are glad to see the great efforts that the Ministry of Agriculture is making in the province of Chihli, and we shall watch with interest the progress of the proposed object lesson to the other provinces of China.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 5 p.m.

The name of the Tack On Club, Ltd., has been struck off the Register.

A number of aviators have been sent to the province of Szechuan in response to the request of the Chiangchun, says the Peking Daily News.

The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club's opening cruise is fixed for Saturday, November 6th. An advertisement in another column gives the Club's fixtures for 1915.

A London cable to Japanese newspapers states that the Pope will be represented at the Coronation of the Emperor of Japan by Monsignor Pertelli, Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines.

Inquiries at the Austrian Legation regarding the *francs* which took place between Austrian and Italian blue-jackets on the night of the 4th-5th, says the Peking Gazette, have elicited the information that the Austrian Minister has ordered a "strict and thorough inquiry into the whole affair to be made by an independent officer."

News has been received from Home to the effect that Mr. Cleveland A. Connor has been granted a commission as 2nd Lieutenant and attached to the 12th (Reserve) Battalion Worcester Regiment. Mr. Connor left Shanghai by the str. *Sura Maru* with the second contingent last October. He is well-known in Tientsin and Shanghai. Prior to his departure for home he was instructor to the B.-P. Boy Scouts for a number of years a member of the Customs Co. and B Co., Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and a member of the Standard Oil Co.

The new Japanese garrison which recently arrived at Hankow to take the place of the men who have been there for the past year numbers 633 officers and men. Those are not taken from any particular regiment, but are a varied selection. The new garrison is officially designated as the 1st Battalion, Central China Garrison.

A programme of a grand amateur concert recently given at Brodick (Scotland), under the chairmanship of the Marquis of Graham, in aid of the Arnan branch of the British Red Cross Society, shows the four daughters of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gordon of Hongkong as contributors—Miss Gordon and Miss Alix, Gordon in a duet; Miss Peggy Gordon playing a violin solo; and Miss Dorothy Gordon assisting as one of the accompanists.

The first of the meetings for united intercession will be held at St. Paul's College at 6 p.m. to-day. It will be conducted by the Bishop of Victoria. Preaching at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, yesterday the Bishop emphasised the importance of intercessory prayer in connection with the war. He said that many brave men were encouraged by the thought that the churches were praying for them. Every hour souls were passing beyond the veil. Christians must pray, and special blessings were promised for united prayer. Prayer would help England to find her soul and her God.

An unusually severe thunderstorm occurred at Singapore on the 7th inst. Referring to the storm the *Straits Times* says:—The people in the Arcade had a shock this morning in the course of the thunderstorm which broke over the city about ten o'clock. One of the crashes was particularly violent and, apparently, right overhead. This proved to be the case, for the roof of the Arcade was struck and the building shaken from top to bottom. The electric lights were extinguished and fuses blown out and, later, it was discovered that one part of the roof had been damaged. On the top floor there are residential apartments and these suffered somewhat from the rain that poured in. It is quite a long time since a thunderstorm of such violence has passed directly over the town.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, October 7th.

A LITTLE DISPUTE.

The Peking and Tokyo Governments are discussing a question arising out of the operation of the recent Sino-Japanese Treaty. It relates to Chinese jurisdiction in Chientau, on the border of Korea. The Chinese contend that the recent Treaty did not apply to this district, while the Japanese claim that it did. Negotiations are proceeding in a fairly conciliatory manner.

KIDNAPPING.

Kidnapping has become rather common in this part of the country, little girls especially being carried off and sold to theatrical people or into brothels. Fortunately, public opinion is very much against the practice, and the police also are under instructions to arrest those found engaged in this nefarious trade. Very heavy punishments are to be meted out for this offence.

A NEW ADVISER.

The latest addition to the list of advisers is Mr. W. F. Sherfese, Director of Forestry in the Philippine Islands. This marks an important advance in the project for reforestation, and if he is given a free hand and his advice followed there is reason to hope that in time to come China's sorrows directly due to the denuding of her forests may be materially reduced. But—and it is an eloquent "but"—it is too much to expect that an exception will be made in favour of this gentleman. Advice is listened to with polite patience when the adviser has an opportunity of tendering it, but it is not always acted upon.

WORSHIP OF WAR HEROES.

Militarism is becoming a cult in China. Not only have we the prospect of a conscript nation, but we see appeals to patriotism being responded to in greater degree than ever before, and the Chinese who formerly despised force are being compelled to see the wisdom of big battalions. In pursuance of this cult the revival of the worship of War Gods took place last year, and this week according to ancient custom the quaint old ceremony of worshipping war heroes took place in the temple of Kwang Yueh. It was an early morning affair, beginning at 3 o'clock, and "worship" lasted for two hours, testing, no doubt, the fortitude of the high officials who were told off for this duty.

THE WAR.

THE INVASION OF SERBIA.

"EPOCH-MAKING DEATH GRAPPLE."

SIGNIFICANT ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

BRITISH SUBMARINES' ACHIEVEMENTS.

SUCCESSFUL RUSSIAN STRATEGY.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE NEED OF MEN.

THE SERBIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE INVASION OF SERBIA.

AN "EPOCH-MAKING DEATH GRAPPLE."

MAGNIFICENT RESISTANCE AGAINST GREAT ODDS.

ANXIOUSLY AWAITING ANGLO-FRENCH TROOPS.

PARIS, October 17th.

The latest reports from Nish state that the Serbians, in an epoch-making death grapple with the invaders, are offering a magnificent resistance. The Austro-Germans have already lost 20,000 killed and 40,000 wounded on the Obrenovatz, Belgrade, Semendria and Gradistka fronts.

TERRIBLE GERMAN LOSSES.

The Germans have sent a radiograph message to the German Legation at Sofia stating that their losses are terrible, and that the Serbian resistance is exceeding all expectations. The message also urges that Bulgaria must begin its attack against the Serbians without delay.

Despite the enemy's most violent attacks, and their superiority in heavy artillery, the Serbians still hold positions along the Drina, Save and Danube dominating the Germans at Semendria and Belgrade. The enemy has been able to advance only ten miles on the Morava Plain, attacking the hills separating the Morava and Mlava valleys in great force. The objective appears to be the capture of the large copper works near Zajicah, and the effecting of a junction with the Bulgarians in the Timok Valley.

ANXIOUSLY AWAITING ANGLO-FRENCH TROOPS.

Owing to the large German reinforcements, estimated at 80,000, the Serbian Right Wing is being pressed, and it is feared that the army which is gallantly holding the Pojarcovatz frontier may be cut in two. The Right Wing is thrown along the Rumanian frontier; therefore, the arrival of the Franco-British troops is anxiously awaited. The Serbians are convinced that if the Allies arrive promptly, and in sufficient numbers, the Austro-Germans will find a grave in Serbia.

NISH-PRAHOVO RAILWAY CUT.

ATHENS, October 16th.

Railway communications are cut between Prahovo and Nish for a distance of fifty-six miles.

Serbian refugees are arriving at Salonika.

BRITISH OPINION ON THE ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

The Times says the answer of M. Zaimis (the Greek Premier and Foreign Minister) to the Serbian appeal for help will be read with disappointment and shame. It is impossible that the Allies can acquiesce in his disingenuous interpretation of a plain obligation. They must learn forthwith whether they can trust in the good faith of the country at whose request they landed troops on her soil. The situation does not admit of half measures.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The Morning Post says Greece must be asked to declare for or against us. If she refuses to fight on our side she must be treated as an enemy, a blockade must be declared and all her shipping and islands seized.

ALLIED TROOPS PROCEED TO SERBIAN FRONT.

ATHENS, October 16th.

The allied troops left Salonika on Saturday for the Serbian front, on the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier.

THE EXTENT OF ITALY'S CO-OPERATION.

ROME, October 16th.

An inspired statement explains that Italy was consulted with regard to the Salonika expedition. She considers it best to aid Serbia by not diminishing the pressure on the Alps, but she has placed ships, arms and material at the disposal of the Allies. Subsequently, if necessary, she will send men.

BLOCKADE OF BULGARIAN COAST.

LONDON, October 17th.

It is officially announced that the Vice-Admiral commanding the Eastern Mediterranean Squadron of the Allied Fleets has declared a blockade of the Bulgarian coast and the Aegean Sea, commencing from six o'clock this morning.

Forty-eight hours' grace will be granted for the departure of the neutral vessels in the blockaded area.

ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN MINISTERS LEAVING GREECE.

AMSTERDAM, October 16th.

The Athens correspondent of the Cologne Gazette states that the Italian and Russian Ministers are preparing to leave Greece. Their families will probably leave to-day, in a warship for Italy.

RUMANIA TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

PARIS, October 17th.

On the proposal of the Rumanian Premier, M. Bratiano, the Cabinet has decided to maintain strict neutrality. All military measures necessitated by the situation will be taken on all the frontiers.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST MONTENEGRO.

"ATTACKS EVERYWHERE REPULSED."

CETINJE, October 16th.

The Austrian offensive began yesterday against Montenegro, along the whole Montenegrin front.

The Austrians tried at three places to cross the river Drina and attack the Montenegrins operating in Bosnia, but the Austrians were everywhere repulsed with considerable loss.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPTURED GERMAN VESSELS.

LONDON, October 17th.

A Government Gazette contains a list of twenty-four small German vessels, from a hundred to two hundred tons, which are now in Grimsby and Newcastle "detained or captured," in continuation of the list published on September 17th.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S FINE FEAT.

EFFECTIVE SUBMARINE SCREEN IN BALTIC SEA.

THIRTY-SEVEN GERMAN STEAMERS PRACTICALLY INTERNEED.

COPENHAGEN, October 16th.

The British submarine E 19 sank her second German destroyer between Moon Island and Zealand, in international waters.

It appears that the German squadron returned, reinforced with tackle for the submarine, but caught a Tartar again, and fled.

The Danes say that not a single vessel in the Baltic has escaped the British submarine screen. Thirty-seven German steamers are now practically interned in Swedish ports fully laden with ore. German Naval men are planning to escort batches of them by warships, as the output of munitions is endangered.

[Further reference to the sinking of two German destroyers in the Baltic Sea by a British submarine will be found in telegrams on page 6.]

BRITISH SUBMARINES SINK FIVE GERMAN TRANSPORTS.

PETROGRAD, October 17th.

A communiqué states that British submarines in the Baltic Sea sank five German transports and forced another to run ashore.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL MIGHT.

ANOTHER GLIMPSE AT THE GRAND FLEET.

LONDON, October 16th.

A glimpse at the activities of the Grand Fleet is again furnished to the nation by Mr. Frederick Palmer, the American author, who is the accredited representative of the American Press on the Western front.

Describing a visit to the Fleet at sea, he says the overwhelming impressions conveyed to him were its absolute proof against submarines, its power to accomplish its primary objective at any time, and its immense reserve strength available for almost any conceivable emergency. Mr. Palmer says that even as an American he had a lump in his throat when he witnessed this embodiment of world power.

Incidentally Mr. Palmer relates a queer sensation experienced by fire control officers during battle. They said that everything in the fight was as they expected, only when shells burst against armour fragments were visible as they flew about, and they had an extraordinary desire to reach out and catch them. They also mentioned that not one in twenty German shells hit at 18,000 yards.

Another correspondent tells of new submarines and destroyers of incredible speed, turning about almost in their own length. The Dominions will be represented in the next battle by the Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. A great battleship joined the Fleet not many days ago: its guns are not intended to hit ships: what they hit will crumble to ashes and dust. Sir John Jellicoe's men think the Fleet will soon show its giant power.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUSSIAN SUCCESS AT TARNOPOL.

MENACES THE LEMBERG ROADS.

PETROGRAD, October 17th.

The Russian success at Tarnopol is menacing the roads leading to Lemberg. The Russians drove a wedge between Bothmer's and Pfanner's armies, while the necessity for reinforcing General von Hindenburg at Drinsk has diverted three divisions intended for Serbia.

Experts believe that Hindenburg is preparing to restrike heavily in order to compensate the German checks in the South.

THE TSAR.

PETROGRAD, October 17th.

The Tsar, after a short stay at Tsarskoe Selo, has returned to the Front with the Tsarevitch.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HARTMANNSWEILERKOPF SUMMIT RECAPTURED.

PARIS, October 17th.

A communiqué says:—A vigorous counter-attack enabled us to recapture all our positions on the summit of Hartmannswillerkopf; also to carry a fort previously held by the enemy.

A squadron of aeroplanes bombarded Sablon station at Metz, and numerous explosions were observed. We completely repulsed a fresh attack in Artois. Trench fighting and cannonading continue south of the Somme and grenade fighting in Argonne.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

PARIS, October 16th.

5.10 p.m.

A communiqué states that we repulsed in Lorraine last night several counter-attacks against the trenches we occupied yesterday, taking a hundred prisoners. The enemy in force attacked Ling and Schatz-Maenelle, in the Vosges, but after a violent bombardment was repulsed. There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONG LIST OF OFFICERS.

LONDON, October 17th.

The following list of casualties has been published:—

KILLED: Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Worthington (Buffs); Colonel F. H. Fairclough (West Surreys); Major J. E. S. Woodman (Lancashire Fusiliers).

Captains J. G. Clarke (Sussex Regt.); J. Gemmell (Highland Light Infantry); J. E. Lynch (Yorkshire Regt.); J. F. McLaren (Cameron); A. P. Palmer (Welsh Guards); V. D. Shortt (Northampton Regt.).

Lieutenants E. Ashcroft (Devonshire Regt.); G. E. L. Cressy (Yorkshire Regt.); H. R. Holdman (Sussex Regt.); D. C. D. Macmaster (Cameron); C. B. Munro (Royal Scots); L. L. Phipps (Northampton Regt.); J. Scott (Scots Borderers); Lord A. J. Stuart (Scots Fusiliers).

2nd Lieutenants H. O. Beer (West Kents); C. Mead and M. Thorne (East Surreys); H. M. Porteous (Highland Light Infantry).

DIED OF WOUNDS: Lieut. K. W. Harvey (Royal Field Artillery).

WOUNDED: Majors W. McAlister Hall (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders); W. N. Porter (Royal Sussex Regt.).

Captains G. W. A. Alexander (Gordon Highlanders); H. L. Aubrey Fletcher and W. R. C. Murray (Grenadier Guards); G. M. Darrell (Coldstream Guard); J. Downie (R.A.M.C.); A. Finch (Norfolk Regt.); W. I. St. Fraser (Seaforth Highlanders); B. W. Gostling (Royal Fusiliers); F. R. Hodges and H. F. Law (Suffolk Regt.); S. S. Lang (Scots Borderers); J. Robertson (Royal Scots); E. A. Rugglesbridge (Essex Yeomanry).

Lieutenants E. S. Applin and R. F. Baker (Worcester Regt.); C. A. M. Cator and E. D. Mackenzie (Scots Guards); G. Cory Wright and G. A. P. Jones (Buffs); E. H. de Fontaine (London Regt.); J. Gardner and C. W. Peck (Royal Scots); N. B. Green (West Kents); P. G. K. Harris (Somerset Light Infantry); P. Malcolm (Grenadier Guards); J. B. Park (Cameron); G. W. Paton (Cameronians); H. Redway (Royal Fusiliers).

2nd Lieutenants R. C. Barkworth and W. E. G. Bryant (Royal Fusiliers); R. J. J. Bevan (King's Royal Rifles); G. E. Boon and G. Lindley (Buffs); D. H. Brand and D. W. Ellis (Scots Guards); A. L. Harrowbunn (Sherwood Foresters); J. E. Hill (Norfolk Regt.); M. H. Macmillan (Grenadier Guards); F. H. Mathe (Lincoln Regt.); E. J. O'Connor (Duffell); A. R. Robinson (York and Lancaster Regt.).

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE AIR RAID ON LONDON.

A GERMAN DESCRIPTION.

The following is apparently a continuation of the German version of the air-raid on London last Wednesday, the first part of which appeared in our issue of Saturday.

LONDON, October 16th.

There were also several attacks in the City of London and Dock, on the Hampton Waterworks, and on Woolwich. These places were lavishly bombarded with incendiary explosive bombs. All were hit with great effect, big fires being observed. All the airships returned safely, despite a vigorous artillery fire from the coast inwards.

BRAVERY IN THE FIELD.

AWARDS OF V.C.s.

LONDON, October 17th.

Further awards of Victoria Crosses have been made to the following:

Lieut. W. J. Symons, 7th Australian Contingent, for most conspicuous bravery on August 8th at the Lone Pine trenches. He commanded a section which repelled counter-attacks with great coolness. The enemy next morning made determined attacks on the isolated sap, successively killing or seriously wounding six officers, a portion of the sap being lost.

Lieut. Symons then led a charge and retook the sap, shooting with his revolver two of the Turks. The sap was under heavy fire from three sides. Lieut. Symons then found some overhead cover and built a sand barricade. The enemy ignited the woodwork of the head cover, but Lieut. Symons extinguished the flames, and by his coolness and determination compelled the enemy to desist.

Corporal C. R. Bassett, of the New Zealand Signallers, for most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty at Chunuk Bahr, Gallipoli, on August 7th.

After the New Zealanders had established themselves on the Chunuk Ridge, Corporal Bassett, in full daylight, and under a continuous and heavy fire, succeeded in laying a telephone to the positions in the rear, and also put in further excellent and most gallant work in repairing the telephones by day and night under heavy fire.

2nd Lieut. B. H. Geary, 4th East Surrey Regiment, for conspicuous bravery and determination at Hill 60, on April 4th. He held the left side of a crater with a platoon of his men and some of the Bedford. The German artillery broke down the defences, and the infantry made bomb attacks throughout the night till the crater was filled with dead and wounded, but every attack was repulsed, mainly by the splendid gallantry of Lieut. Geary, who sometimes used a rifle with great effect. Sometimes, also, he threw grenades, exposing himself regardless of danger, and he used the quieter intervals for organising the ammunition supply, etc. He was severely wounded at daylight.

Private L. Keyson, 1st Australian Contingent, for most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty at Lone Pine, on August 7th.

He was in a trench which was being heavily bombed by the enemy when he picked up two live bombs and threw them back at the enemy. He continued throwing bombs, though wounded, saving the portion of the trench which it was most important to hold. Next day Keyson bombed the enemy out of a position. He was again wounded, but refused to go into hospital and the situation was relieved.

OTHER HONOURS.

The following Honours have also been conferred for distinguished service in the field:

C.B.—Colonels H. O. Walker and Yerr. C.M.G.—Lieut.-Colonel Cayley (Worcester Regt.). D.S.O.—Majors E. A. Moleworth, H. M. Farmer, F. Moore (City of London Regt.), Wood (Essex Regt.), and Captain McLaren.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN.

New York, October 16th.

The Anglo-French loan contract has been signed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD KITCHENER AND THE NEED OF MEN.

"WE MUST HAVE MORE, AND IMMEDIATELY."

LONDON, October 16th.

Lord Kitchener, in a message to Birmingham recruits, says: "I need still more men, if the present field armies and the armies which are proceeding abroad are to be kept at proper strength. I can only do my duty by the country if you do yours by me. We must have more men, and immediately."

THE EXECUTION OF MISS CAVELL.

THRILL OF HORROR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, October 16th.

A thrill of horror has passed over Great Britain at the execution of Miss Cavell, who was one of the head nurses at Brussels. The execution is regarded as being atrocious for such a charge.

[A telegram published in our "extra" yesterday and which is reprinted on page 6 of this issue, stated that Miss Cavell was sentenced to death and executed by the German authorities at Brussels, on a charge of harbouring fugitive Anglo-French soldiers and Belgians of military age, and assisting them to escape from Belgium to join the Colours.]

SIR EDWARD CARSON RESIGNS.

LONDON, October 17th.

The Daily News states that Sir Edward Carson, the Attorney-General, has resigned, but the Government hopes that he will withdraw his resignation; hence no announcement has been made. The reason for his resignation is not known.

[Telegrams received on Saturday, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

WAR AND WORDS.

A YEAR'S ADDITION TO ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

These are our days for dictionary makers. Even the late Sir James Murray, could not have hoped to keep up with the coming of new words provoked by the war. Hardly a few yards are gained in Flanders, hardly a soldier makes a letter home, hardly a statesman makes a public speech but a new phrase leaps to the tongue or an old one is resurrected from its grave.

For these are days of sinking ships, sudden death, and piracy on the high seas (writes a Daily Chronicle correspondent) and many old but not outworn expressions, formerly found only in the pages of romance, now almost daily adorn the headlines of our newspapers.

Words like Pirate, Brasseur, Grenade, Munition, Sap, may now be frequently found in speech or print. Other words, common enough in manner and meaning to us before have now taken on a new significance. Nobody will ever think of "Jack Johnson" in future as a really heady pugilist. The vision will be rather of a great gun belching out grim darkness, destruction and death on some far field in Flanders. "Black Maria" is no longer a rather comic and music-hall kind of conveyance for prisoners leaving a police court. Our soldiers' vivid letters home have made it a much more real and horrible thing.

The following list is fairly representative of the words and phrases—many of them new—that have come into common use since war was declared:—

Hun, Zep, Snicker, "Strafe," Respirator, Tipperary, Hay maid, Conduces, Curtain fire, War-work, Bombed, Dug-out, U. Boat, Baby-killer, Submarine, Gassed, War plane, "Pig and Whistle," Scrap of Paper, "Anzac."

The last named appeared on August 4th, for the first time and is a portmanteau word for Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. There are such apt phrases as "a certain liveliness," "Gott strafe England" (for which, however, we can hardly claim credit) "Silver bullets," "Push and go," and "Business as usual." And finally, that typically Cockney, typically English word, that will go down to history as a record of English courage and endurance at "Wipers!"

PATRIOTISM BY PROXY.

The desire of the French Government to obtain gold has given occasion for a piece of humorous impudence on the part of a Parisian burglar. There lives in the Boulevard Des Batignolles a retired functionary named Lepetit, a retired soldier whose house was recently broken into. The thief took 2,000 francs in gold which had been placed in a writing desk. The police were called in, but the burglar could not be found. Now, however, he has sent to M. Lepetit Vermoulet the following amusing letter:— "Sir,—It is an indignant patriot who writes to you. You dared to keep in your place 100 twenty-franc gold coins at a time when the country is seeking gold everywhere. What you did not do I have done for you. I have been to the bank with your 2,000 francs and as I am honourable I paid them in your name. I send you the receipt. The bank naturally gave me a exchange 2,000 francs in notes, which I am keeping to compensate me for my trouble."

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1916.FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-
CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLE-
MENTS, MALAY STATES,
NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIP-
PINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

The Compilers invite the European residents in the Far East who appreciate the advantage of having at their disposal a thoroughly complete and trustworthy work of reference to the forms sent out for revision, and by furnishing, also, the names of any European firms which have recently been established in their midst or any that have ceased to exist.

These advertisers, also, who have not yet sent in their revised announcements for the 1916 issue of the volume are asked to do so, if possible, not later than the end of this month.

In this way the usefulness of the "Directory and Chronicle" will be increased and its early issue facilitated.

The Directories and Descriptions are of—

CHINA.		
Peking.	Soochow.	Canton.
Tientsin.	Chinkiang.	Whampoa.
Peitainho.	Nanking.	Kowloon.
Chinwangtao.	Wuhu.	Lappa.
Taku.	Kewkiang.	Kongmoon.
Antung.	Hankow.	Nanning.
Manchurian.	Yochow.	Wuchowfu.
Trade C'tros.	Shanghai.	Kwangchow.
Newchwang.	Ichang.	Pekhoi.
Dairen.	Chungking.	Holchow.
Port Arthur.	Hangchow.	Lungchow.
Chefoo.	Ningpo.	Mangtze.
Wellaui.	Wanchow.	Hokow.
Tsinanfu.	Santu.	Szema.
Mukden.	Foochow.	Tongyueh.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	
Swatow.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Tokyo.	Osaka.	Koolung.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Tainanfu.
Hyogo.	Nagasaki.	Takow.
Kobe.	Hakodati.	Auping.
Shimonoseki.	Tsushima.	

EASTERN SIBERIA.

Vladivostok.	Nicolofevsk.
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CHONIN.

Seoul.	Wonsan.	Mokpo.
Cheumipo.	Fusan.	Chinnampo.
Kusan.	Pingyang.	Songbin.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

Haiphong.	Annam.	Tourane.
Konkin Province.	Hue.	Saigon.
	Quinhon.	Cambodge.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila.	Iloilo.	Cebu.
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BORNEO.

Sarawak.	Labuan.	British North Borneo.
Brunei.		

MALAY STATES.

Perak.	Selangor.	Pahang.
Nagri Sembilan.	Johore.	Kedah.
Kelantan.	Tringganu.	Perlis.
Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Batavia.	Samarang.	Padang.
Soerabaya.	Soerabaya.	Macassar.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

East Coast of Sumatra.		
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NAVAL SQUADRONS.

British.	Japanese.	United States.
French.	Siamese.	Italian.

OFFICERS OF COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS.

The Book is printed from New Type specially reserved for the purpose, and uniformity in every arrangement greatly facilitates reference.

Besides the usual Alphabetical List of Firms the Directory gives the CLASSIFIED LISTS OF TRADES and PROFESSIONS at the larger Commercial Centres.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RESIDENTS of the last half century in the Far East contains the names of over

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of the principal ports in the Far East have been engraved by one of the most eminent Firms in Great Britain and are annually corrected and brought up to date.

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150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

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IMITATIONS

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and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

164

HAVE YOU A
BAD LEG

with wounds, that discharge or otherwise, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which does all the mischief you have tried. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being inflamed, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not try the Grasshopper Treatment, which is a sure and certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcers, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Bunions, Snake, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Grasshopper for a box of

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THERAPION NO. 3

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SEE THAT TRADE MARK WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EACH CAPSULE AND THAT IT IS NOT A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL.

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THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday evening and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S FINE
FEAT.

SINIS TWO DESTROYERS AND
TWICE PUTS GERMAN
SQUADRONS TO FLIGHT.

COPENHAGEN, October 15th.

A British submarine has performed a magnificent feat, sinking two German destroyers in the Baltic Sea, and twice compelling German squadrons to flee.

COPENHAGEN, October 15th.

There has been a great fight off the Danish Island of Moen, near Klintholm Harbour, in the open Baltic, between a British submarine on the one side and a German cruiser and three torpedo-boats on the other. The inhabitants of the island at about 7.30 o'clock on Wednesday morning heard a terrific cannonade and saw the German warships incessantly circling round the submarine, firing, and trying to avoid submarine attacks.

Suddenly there was a deafening explosion, and a German torpedo-boat sank, hit by a torpedo. The other German vessel fled southward. The submarine now emerged and remained on the spot some time before she disappeared. A sharp look-out was kept from the Danish coast all day long for survivors but none appeared. Two German warships arrived on the scene in the evening and played their searchlights in the vicinity vainly for an hour and then left.

"BLOCKADE OF BRITAIN."

FOUR SHIPS OUT OF FIFTEEN
HUNDRED.

LONDON, October 15th.

A total of 1,501 vessels arrived at ports in the United Kingdom during the week. Four vessels were sunk.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH FORCE.

PROGRESS SOUTH OF LA BASSEE
CANAL.

LONDON, October 16th.

Field-Marshal Sir John French in a despatch says: South of La Bassee Canal we have further improved our position. In the Hohenzollern redoubt we hold all the ground gained on the 13th instant.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUELS.

FIERCE TRENCH FIGHTING IN
THE VOSGES.

PARIS, October 15th.

A communiqué reports a violent reciprocal bombardment in Artois, especially in front of Loos and north-eastward of Souchez. There has been intense cannonading at Lihons and also between the Oise and the Aisne. The French batteries in Champagne energetically replied to a concentration of the enemy's artillery. A French curtain of fire in Lorraine stopped a violent German bombardment. There has been fierce trench fighting in the Vosges.

GREAT GERMAN ATTACK.

REPULSED ALMOST EVERY-
WHERE.

PARIS, October 16th.

A great German attack along a three-miles front in the Vosges is the feature of to-night's communiqué, which says that the assault was preceded by violent gusts of shells of all calibres, great bombs, and jets of burning petrol. The enemy, however, were repulsed almost everywhere, and only succeeded in re-occupying the trenches on the very summit of Hartmannswillerkopf.

French artillery fire wrecked German trenches, and demolished two block-houses at Viols.

A violent artillery duel continued most of the day in front of Loos and Givenchy Wood.

The enemy in Champagne succeeded, east of Aubervilliers, in regaining a footing in part of his old trenches.

The French in Lorraine recaptured a section of the trenches held by the enemy since the 9th inst.

THE BALKANS

[HAYAS AGENCY.]

BULGARIAN DESERTERS.

7,000 SOLDIERS CROSS OVER TO
ROUMANIAN SOIL.

SALONIKA, October 14th.

Seven thousand equipped Bulgarian soldiers have deserted and crossed over to Roumanian soil.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIANS CLAIM
SUCCESSES.

STRONGLY FORTIFIED POSITIONS
SOUTH-EAST OF BELGRADE
STORMED.

AUSTRIAN CLAIMS]

PARIS, October 16th.

An Austrian communiqué claims that the Austrians have stormed several strongly fortified positions south-east of Belgrade, inflicting extraordinarily heavy losses. The communiqué says that heavy guns were chiefly responsible for the success.

ITALY WILL NOT REMAIN
ALOOF.

PARIS, October 16th.

In the Senate, M. Viviani announced that he had reason to believe that Italy will not remain aloof from the Allies' operations in the Balkans.

GENERAL A. B. HAMILTON
ARRIVES AT NISH.

BUDAPEST, October 16th.

Brigadier-General A. B. Hamilton has arrived at Nish.

MATTERS OF FORM.

BELGRADE, October 15th.

Serbia has declared war on Bulgaria in consequence of Bulgaria invading Serbian territory.

LONDON, October 16th.

Great Britain has declared that a state of war exists with Bulgaria.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK IN THE
STRYPA REGION.

PETROGRAD, October 15th.

The Russians have sharply countered the enemy's offensive in the Strypa region by delivering a flank attack on the advancing columns west of Ternopol and driving them back towards the river with heavy losses. The village of Harvorka, which was the scene of a recent Russian victory, has been the centre of hot fighting. The enemy, after three fruitless attacks during the day, charged with the bayonet on the night of the 13th inst., but a strong counter-attack drove him back in disorder to his trenches. At another point in the same region the Russians allowed the enemy to approach to close quarters and then charged, throwing him back to the Strypa river.

Further north the Russians stormed a village in the Lake region and threw the enemy across the River Pripiet. The general situation in the Dvinsk region is unchanged. The cannonading here is very severe.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

ABANDONMENT SUGGESTED IN
THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, October 15th.

In the House of Lords, Viscount Milner suggested that the Allied troops in Gallipoli should be withdrawn and transferred to some other theatre of war.

The Marquess of Lansdowne urged that while an examination of the situation by the military authorities of the Allies was proceeding it would be most unfortunate if the House passed judgment on any operation or attempted to reveal, in anticipation, what was likely to be the future conduct of operations.

The Earl of Crewe also deprecated discussion of the subject. Lord Ribblesdale said that a new and difficult situation gave the Government an opportunity to consider whether it could not, with proper dignity and with serious regard to all the circumstances, get out of the unfortunate adventure in the Dardanelles. The Government ought to state if it was considering anything of the sort.

SIX AUSTRALIAN HEROES.

AWARDED THE VICTORIA CROSS.

LONDON, October 15th.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to the following:—
Capt. A. J. Shout, of the First Australians, for conspicuous gallantry in the Lone Pine trenches at Gallipoli on the morning of August 9th. With a very small party he charged down trenches strongly occupied by the enemy and personally threw four bombs amongst them, killing eight and routing the remainder. In the afternoon he captured a further length of trench under similar conditions, and continued personally to bomb the enemy at close range under very heavy fire until he was severely wounded, losing his right hand and left eye. This most gallant officer has since succumbed to his injuries.

Lieut. F. H. Tubb, of the Seventh Australians, for conspicuous gallantry also at Lone Pine. Early on the morning of August 8th the enemy delivered a determined attack. They advanced up a sap and blew in a sand-bag barricade, only part of which was left standing, but Tubb led his men back, repulsed the enemy, and rebuilt the barricade. The enemy, supported by bombers, twice again destroyed the barricades. Nevertheless, Tubb, although wounded in the head and arm, held the ground and rebuilt the barricade. Finally he succeeded in maintaining the position, despite the very heavy bomb fire.

Lieut. J. H. Tubb, of the Seventh Australians, for conspicuous gallantry also at Lone Pine. Early on the morning of August 8th the enemy delivered a determined attack. They advanced up a sap and blew in a sand-bag barricade, only part of which was left standing, but Tubb led his men back, repulsed the enemy, and rebuilt the barricade. The enemy, supported by bombers, twice again destroyed the barricades. Nevertheless, Tubb, although wounded in the head and arm, held the ground and rebuilt the barricade. Finally he succeeded in maintaining the position, despite the very heavy bomb fire.

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8th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
S&LUN, Norwegian str., 863, D. Hovbrøder, 15th October.—Bangkok 7th October, Rice and General.—Butterfield & Swire.
TAIPEI, Chinese str., 1,716, A. Westlund, 9th October.—Shanghai 10th October, General.—Chinese.
TENNESSEI MARU, Japanese str., 3,247, Tamura, 12th October.—Mojibay 10th October, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
WAKAMATSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,140, Yamanaoka, 11th October.—Wakamatsu 15th October, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
WUHU, British str., 1,250, E. Fairbridge, 8th October.—Wuhu 10th October, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

